(XVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1370)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1771.

VIENNA, *Sept.* 7.

WE are informed, that the Confederates in Poland, and those retired to Hungary, have declared the Throne of Poland vacant.

MADRID, *Nov.* 5. Monday last a Courier arrived here from London, with the Answer of the British Court to the Propositions made on our Part. It appears, that we are not yet come to an Agreement with England, inasmuch as a Second Courier is to be sent off To-morrow to London, with Dispatches which will manifest its further Intentions. The Arrival of a Second Express, which is still expected, will undoubtedly decide whether we shall have War or Peace. Though it is assured, that there is great Probability that the Differences will be amicably accommodated, and our Armaments still continue to go on with great Activity: The Court has sent an Order to Ferrol, to fit out there, with all possible Diligence, Twenty-four Ships of War; and since the Month of August, 10,000 Troops have been sent to America, besides Money and Military Stores.

BERLIN, *Nov.* 17. The last Letters from Petersburg mention, that on the 28th of October the Empress of Russia had decorated, with her own Hands, Prince Henry of Prussia with the Order of St. Andrew, richly ornamented with Jewels. The same Letters add, that her Imperial Majesty had likewise made a Present of Furs to his Royal Highness of a very considerable Value.

UTRECHT, *Nov.* 27. We this Moment received the following Account from Fountainbleau: "On Thursday last, after the Arrival of a Courier from Spain, the Ministry declared, there would not be a War;" which hath spread an universal Joy through the Court and City.

LONDON, *Dec.* 13.

Further Proceedings in the Lower Room of the Robin-Hood *Society on Monday last.*

Mr. D-mst-r. I Hope we shall not proceed to any Business till we have done ourselves Justice upon this Insult committed by the Members of the Upper-Room. I was One who underwent the Indignity of being turned out of their Room; and I therefore move, that this Committee do immediately break up, that we may consider what ought to be done on this Occasion with the President in the Chair.

L——d J. C-y-nd-sh. I agree with the Gentleman who spoke last, as to the Insult; but hope he will suffer us to finish the Business the Committee is upon, and we may afterwards proceed on any Motion he may have to make in the Room.

Members cried out, Aye, Aye. The Committee soon broke up, and the President took the Chair.

Mr. D-nn-g. Sir, I agree with my Friend who spoke some Time ago, that we ought to do ourselves Justice upon this Proceeding of the Upper-Room; for as a Member of the Lower, I am far from being satisfied with doing nothing more than what the Right Hon. Gentleman on the Tr—s—y Bench proposed some Time ago, the clearing the Room of all Strangers. Because the Members of the Upper-Room have indecently turned us out, I do not think we do enough in barely following so base an Example. No, Sir, we must go further; and for One, I will not rest till we have made a full Enquiry into this Matter; wherein there appears to me to have been a Determination against this Room; and therefore I move, that a Committee be appointed to inspect the J—rn-ls of the Upper-Room, and to report to this Room their Opinion.

Right Hon. G. O——w. Sir, when I moved some Time ago that the Room should be cleared, I did it in Consequence of the other Room having thought fit to remove the Members of this Room from theirs. I looked upon it as a disregardful Conduct towards the Lower-Room, for whose Dignity I feel too sensibly not to be anxious to maintain it on all Occasions. I was impatient to have this Room exert its Power over them, exactly as they had their's over us, and as long as I have a Seat here, it shall not be my Fault if we are behind-hand with them. But, Sir, I thought and continue to think, that Resentment is all that is in our Power, and all we should think of. The Members of the Upper-Room have not infringed any Privilege of our's; they have not injured us; they have not insulted us. What can be the Effect of the Gentleman's Motion? We shall only find what we know already, that the Members of the Upper-Room have exerted a Right which they have, which, however unhandsome to this Room, is still their Right; and I do not conceive that we can have any Thing to say against it, but to treat them as they treat us, and I fancy they will tire first, and come soon to their Senses and former good Humour. This Motion, I am sure, will not forward that, but tend to promote ill Blood between us, which we all wish to avoid. I am therefore against the Motion.

Col. B——re. The Right Hon. Gentleman says very truly, that the Members of the Upper-Room have acted as if they were out of their Senses; and we shall be thought so too, if we let the Matter rest where it is. Sir, it is to the outrageous and daring Behaviour of certain Members of the Upper-Room, who trust to their Majority, that we are indebted for this Insult on this Room. It was a Conduct that shocked the honest Part of that noble Assembly. They acted like themselves; they withdrew, rather than give their Sanction to such an unworthy and unprecedented Behaviour. I myself was present, and will affirm that no C——t or B——g——n ever equalled the horrid Indecency I was there a Witness to. Sir, we give up the Rights of our C——st——ts, and of our own Honour, if we do not resent this Usage, or if we only make so tame a Return to it, and so disgraceful a One, as to act as improperly as they have done. I am for the Motion, and hope it will go further.

L——d N——th. At the very Time that we are complaining, and justly complaining of the unfriendly, and, I think, improper Behaviour of the One Room of the Society to the other, it ill becomes our own Dignity to suffer such a Language to be held, as that which the Gentleman has used towards a Part of the other Room, which thought fit to differ with that Part of the Members, which the Gentleman calls the honest Part of the Room. What Right has that Gentleman to brand the other Part of the Room with being otherwise? Their Conduct in clearing the Room indiscriminately of all Strangers, including the Members of this Room, I condemn as much as any Body; and I wish on this Occasion that a Distinction could have been made, and only Members of the Upper-Room had been removed, that we might more particularly have shewn them, that they must expect no Admission here while they refuse it to us. But, Sir, I agree with my Right Honourable Friend who sits near me, that Retaliation is all we can exert. Searching the J——rn-ls of the Upper-Room will be useless and nugatory, and therefore disgraceful, and unworthy of us. I am clearly against the Motion; and to put an End to it, I move you to adjourn.

SERJEANT GLYNN's SPEECH,

In the Lower House, in Consequence of a Motion concerning the Power of the Attorney-General to file official Informations.

AS I have been particularly concerned in the Discussion of the Question now agitated, I think myself bound in Duty to the Publick, and to my own Character, to deliver my Sentiments upon the fresh Subject which has been started. I must therefore agree with my honourable Friend, who spoke last but One, in asserting, that Reports injurious to our Courts of Justice have gone Abroad, and taken deep Root throughout the Kingdom. They are current in the Metropolis; they are current in the Country, Confined neither to private Conversation, nor to the publick Prints, Magazines and Pamphlets, their Suspicions and Surmises have found their Way into the Remonstrances addressed to the Throne. London and Middlesex have both complained of the Point. It is then absurd to allege that they are but idle and groundless Rumours, which being lightly taken up, will be as lightly laid down, and consequently unworthy of our Notice. They are, on the contrary, grave and serious Matters, which are able to make a deep and lasting Impression upon the Minds of the People. They have inflicted a Wound, which cannot be healed but by a thorough and honest Inquiry. This is the only Balsam, the only Catholicon which can be applied with any Prospect of Success. Will you then refuse to try the Effect of this Remedy? Will you shut your Ears to their Complaints? You may take that Part, but I fear that it will not be the Way to allay the Ferment, of whose Existence you must all be sensible, however much some of you may affect not to know or to despise it.

But you ask, what are these Rumours, these Reports, which have created such Jealousies and Anxieties? Are they of sufficient Magnitude and Importance to call for the Attention of this respectable A——y? Respectable as you are, I cannot think that you will at all be degraded by taking into Consideration a Subject which has engaged, and does still engage, the Thoughts of London and Middlesex. Were there no other Part of the Realm to be gratified by this Inquiry, methinks it would be no Mark of Imprudence in you to grant them this Indulgence. They are neither a small nor an inconsiderable Part of his Majesty's Subjects; and it will be no little Accession of Strength to the Ministers to have them for their Friends. Can they hope for this desirable Event, except they embrace the proposed Measure? No. They and the whole People of England will hold them as Enemies, determined Enemies to their Laws and Liberties. For, let me tell you, the Point to which they contend, touches the very Essence of the Constitution, and must be as dear to every true Englishman as the Blood which warms the Veins. Nothing will, I am persuaded, separate them but the Power that tears asunder his Heart Strings. Do you imagine that Englishmen, while they are a People, will allow the unconstitutional Power of Juries to be retrenched? No. They know too well that it is the best Palladium of their Liberties, and they will never part with it, but with their Lives. Yet this is the sacred Right, which unhallowed Hands are accused of having endeavoured to ravish from them. Rules of Evidence, and Rules of Law, are said to have been laid down by Judges, which lay the Foundations of Juries, and which, if tolerated, will render them in the Hand of a corrupting Criminal Expounder of the Laws, mere Engines of Oppression.

We are informed that a Judge has laid it down as a fixed, established Doctrine in Law, that a Master is in criminal Cases criminally answerable for the Misdemeanors of his Servant. If a Book or a Pamphlet, for Example, is sold in a Bookseller's Shop, and without the Knowledge of the Master, we are taught by a Doctor of the Law, that the Master is responsible and punishable for this Act. It would be idle to enter largely into the Merits of this Case at the present Time. Not to mention that I have been prevented by the honourable Gentleman who started this Proposition, and who held it forth in a strong, but not an overcharged Light, I am prevented by the self-Evidence of the Case. The monstrous Absurdity, the glaring Iniquity of the Doctrine, is so plain, so palpable, that it may be safely left to the common Sense, to the Feelings and Hearts of Mankind. They will judge, they will determine without any Sophistry, without any Jesuitical Refinement, and like an upright, unbiassed Jury, will bring in this Maxim *guilty*.

But false Rules of Evidence are not only countenanced. False Rules of Law are said to be fostered and cherished with the same pious Care. Juries are told that they are only competent Judges of Fact, not of the Law. For instance, if a Man charged with publishing a Libel is brought before a Jury, they are not to inquire with what Intention he published, their sole Province is to determine whether he actually published, and whether the alleged libellous Expressions are to be applied, as they are in the Indictment. If they find these Two Points proved and ascertained, they must bring in the Defendant guilty, and leave to the Judge the Construction of the Expression, and the Malice or Innocence of the Intention. Now I am at a Loss to determine whence this Doctrine is derived. I am sure it is not to be found in any Code of natural Law. The human Heart revolts at it, as Criminality must for ever depend upon the Intention. This is so clear a Case, that I will not disgust the Room with any further Explanation. If Guiltiness then depends upon the Intention, what do the Jurors find guilty, if they do not judge of the Intention? The Publication of a certain Quantity of Paper and Print? There is no Guilt in publishing and printing considered in that Light. It is the Intention alone, that constitutes the Essence of Guilt; and if the Jurors do not judge of that, they judge of nothing. Thus then stands the Fact of Nature. Let us now see how the Law of England stands. Is it contrary to the natural Code, contrary to that Law, which the Author of Nature engraved upon the Table of every Man's Heart? God forbid!—We are not in such a distressful Situation. The Law of England is consonant to the purest Principles of Rectitude. It is noble, uniform and consistent, and disavows this modern Innovation. Modern I may call it, since I am at a Loss to find a single Precedent, by which it is authorised. If a Precedent should be found, I will take upon me to say, that it is not a good one, and that I will on a proper Occasion prove it not to be a Law. Thus much I thought proper to say of the Reports which prevail, and of the Necessity of adopting the proposed Inquiry. The Delicacy of my Situation prevents me from adverting any Thing from my own Knowledge. As to the Motion for amending the Paper before you, I give it my hearty Concurrence.

Mr. Dunning, on Tuesday last, speaking on the extraordinary Power of the Attorney General, in Regard to filing Informations, closed a very eloquent and patriotic Speech to the following Purport: "That this Power periodically assumed, never originally belonged to the Constitution; that it was first introduced by arbitrary Ministers, the more effectually to answer the Purposes of private Pique and Resentment, and that its being countenanced at any Time by any Minister, ever foretold the Badness of his Cause, and the Rottenness of his Mind; that for his Part he was totally for abolishing the Shred of Star Chamber Tyranny; and he was very sure that every Man would be of the same Opinion, who preferred the real good of the Constitution to the Rancour of Party."

LORD M——'s SPEECH on the second Reading of the Bill "for the further preventing Delays of Justice, by Writs of Privilege of Parliament, after the 24th of June, 1770.

MY LORDS,

WHEN I consider the Importance of this Bill to your Lordships, I am not surprised it has taken up so much of your Consideration. It is a Bill, indeed, of no common Magnitude; it is no less than to take away [illegible] Proceeding to this Bill, Suits may be prosecuted in Courts of Record, Equity, or Admiralty, and the very Cognizance of Civil and Criminal and Parliamentary Causes and Members of the House of Commons, and their Servants;

apart from Two Thirds of the legislative Body of this great Kingdom, certain Privileges and Immunities, of which they have been long poſſeſſed. Perhaps there is no Situation that the human Mind can be placed in, that is ſo difficult, and ſo trying, as where it is made a Judge in its own Cauſe. There is ſomething implanted in the Breaſt of Man, ſo attached to Self, ſo tenacious of Privileges once obtained, that in ſuch a Situation either to diſcuſs with Impartiality, or decide with Juſtice, has ever been held as the Summit of all human Virtue. The Bill now in Queſtion puts your Lordſhips in this very Predicament, and I doubt not but the Wiſdom of your Deciſion will convince the World, that where Self-Intereſt and Juſtice are in oppoſite Scales, the latter will ever preponderate with your Lordſhips.

Privileges have been granted to Legiſlators in all Ages, and in all Countries. The Practice is founded in Wiſdom; and, indeed, it is peculiarly eſſential to the Conſtitution of this Country, that the Members of both Houſes ſhould be free in their Perſons, in Caſes of civil Suits: For there may come a Time when the Safety and Welfare of this whole Empire may depend upon their Attendance in Parliament. God forbid that I ſhould adviſe any Meaſure that would in future endanger the State; but the Bill before your Lordſhips has, I am confident, no ſuch Tendency; for it expreſsly ſecures the Perſons of Members of either Houſe in all civil Suits. This being the Caſe, I confeſs, when I ſee many noble Lords, for whoſe Judgment I have a very great Reſpect, ſtanding up to oppoſe a Bill which is calculated merely to facilitate the Recovery of juſt and legal Debts, I am aſtoniſhed and amazed. They, I doubt not, oppoſe the Bill upon publick Principles. I would not wiſh to inſinuate, that private Intereſt had the leaſt Weight in their Determination.

This Bill has been frequently propoſed, and as frequently miſcarried; but it was always loſt in the Lower Houſe. Little did I think when it had paſſed the Commons, that it poſſibly could have met with ſuch Oppoſition here. Shall it be ſaid that you, my Lords, the grand Council of the Nation, the higheſt judicial and legiſlative Body of the Realm, endeavour to evade by Privilege thoſe very Laws which you enforce on your Fellow-Subjects? Forbid it Juſtice!—I am ſure, were the noble Lords as well acquainted as I am with but Half the Difficulties and Delays occaſioned in the Courts of Juſtice, under Pretence of Privilege, they would not, nay, they could not, oppoſe this Bill.

I have waited with Patience to hear what Arguments might be urged againſt the Bill, but I have waited in vain; the Truth is, there is no Argument that can weigh againſt it. The Juſtice and Expediency of the Bill is ſuch, as renders it Self-Evident. It is a Propoſition of that Nature that can neither be weakened by Argument, nor entangled with Sophiſtry. Much, indeed, has been ſaid by ſome noble Lords on the Wiſdom of our Anceſtors, and how differently they thought from us. They not only decreed that Privilege ſhould prevent all civil Suits from proceeding during the Sitting of Parliament, but likewiſe granted Protection to the very Servants of Members. I ſhall ſay nothing on the Wiſdom of our Anceſtors; it might perhaps appear invidious; that is not neceſſary in the preſent Caſe. I ſhall only ſay, that the noble Lords that flatter themſelves with the Weight of that Reflection, ſhould remember, that as Circumſtances alter, Things themſelves ſhould alter. Formerly, it was not ſo fashionable either for Maſters or Servants to run in Debt as it is at preſent. Formerly we were not that great commercial Nation we are at preſent, nor formerly were Merchants and Manufacturers Members of Parliament as at preſent. The Caſe now is very different; both Merchants and Manufacturers are with great Propriety elected Members of the Lower Houſe. Commerce having thus got into the legiſlative Body of the Kingdom, Privilege muſt be done away. We all know that the very Soul and Eſſence of Trade is regular Payments, and ſad Experience teaches us, that there are Men, who will not make theſe regular Payments without the compulſive Power of the Laws. The Law then ought to be equally open to all; any Exemption to particular Men, or particular Ranks of Men, is, in a free and commercial Country, a Soleciſm of the groſſeſt Nature. But I will not trouble your Lordſhips with Arguments for that, which is ſufficiently evident without any. I ſhall only ſay a few Words to ſome noble Lords, who foreſee much Inconveniency from the Perſons of their Servants being liable to be arreſted. One noble Lord obſerves, that the Coachman of a Peer may be arreſted while he is driving his Maſter to the Houſe, and conſequently he will not be able to attend his Duty in Parliament. If this was actually to happen, there are ſo many Methods by which the Member might ſtill get to the Houſe, I can hardly think the noble Lord is ſerious in his Objection. Another noble Peer ſaid, that by this Bill one might loſe their moſt valuable and honeſt Servants. This I hold to be a Contradiction in Terms; for he neither can be a valuable Servant, nor an honeſt Man, who gets into Debt, which he is neither able nor willing to pay, till compelled by Law. If my Servant, by unforeſeen Accidents, has got in Debt, and I ſtill wiſh to retain him, I certainly would pay the Debt. But upon no Principle of liberal Legiſlation whatever, can my Servant have a Title to let his Creditors at Defiance; while for Forty Shillings only, the honeſt Tradeſman may be torn from his Family, and locked up in a Jail. It is monſtrous Injuſtice! I flatter myſelf, however, the Determination of this Day will entirely put an End to all ſuch partial Proceedings for the future, by paſſing into a Law the Bill now under your Lordſhips Conſideration.

I come now to ſpeak upon what indeed I would have gladly avoided, had I not been particularly pointed at for the Part I have taken in this Bill. It has been ſaid by a noble Lord on my left Hand, that I *likewiſe* am running the Race of Popularity; if the noble Lord means by Popularity, that Applauſe beſtowed by after Ages on good and virtuous Actions, I have long been ſtruggling in that Race, to what Purpoſe all-trying Time muſt determine; but if the noble Lord means that Muſhroom Popularity, that is raiſed without Merit, and loſt without a Crime, he is much miſtaken in his Opinion. I defy the noble Lord to point out a ſingle Action of my Life, where the Popularity of the Times ever had the ſmalleſt Influence on my Determinations. I thank God, I have a more permanent and ſteady Rule for my Conduct—the Dictates of my own Breaſt. Thoſe that have foregone that pleaſing Adviſer, and given up their Mind to the Slave of every popular Impulſe, I ſincerely pity. I pity them ſtill more, if their Vanity leads them to miſtake the Shouts of a Mob for the Trumpet of Fame; Experience might inform them, that many who have been ſaluted with the Huzzas of a Crowd one Day, have received their Execrations the next; and many, who, by the Popularity of their Times, have been held up as ſpotleſs Patriots, have, nevertheleſs, appeared upon the Hiſtorian's Page, when Truth has triumphed over Deluſion, the Aſſaſſins of Liberty. Why then the noble Lord can think I am ambitious of preſent Popularity, that Echo of Folly, and Shadow of Renown, I am at a Loſs to determine! Beſides, I do not know that the Bill now before your Lordſhips will be popular; it depends much upon the Caprice of the Day. It may not be popular to compel People to pay their Debts; and in that Caſe the preſent muſt be a very unpopular Bill. It may not be popular neither to take away any of the Privileges of Parliament; for I very well remember, and many of your Lordſhips may remember, that not long ago the popular Cry was for the Extenſion of Privilege; and ſo far did they carry it at that Time, that it was ſaid the Privilege protected Members even in criminal Actions; nay, ſuch was the Power of popular Prejudices over weak Minds, that the very Deciſions of ſome of the Courts were tinctured with that Doctrine. It was undoubtedly an abominable Doctrine; I thought ſo then, and think ſo ſtill; but nevertheleſs, it was a popular Doctrine, and came immediately from thoſe who are called the Friends of Liberty, how deſervedly Time will ſhow. True Liberty, in my Opinion, can only exiſt when Juſtice is equally adminiſtered to all; to the King, and to the Beggar. Where is the Juſtice then, or where is the Law, that protects a Member of Parliament more than any other Man, from the Puniſhment due to his Crimes? The Laws of this Country allow of no Place nor no Employment to be a Sanctuary for Crimes; and where I have the Honour to ſit as Judge, neither royal Favour nor popular Applauſe ſhall ever protect the Guilty.

I have now only to beg Pardon for having employed ſo much of your Lordſhips Time; and am ſorry a Bill, fraught with ſo many good Conſequences, has not met with an abler Advocate; but I doubt not your Lordſhips Determination will convince the World, that a Bill calculated to contribute ſo much to the equal Diſtribution of Juſtice as the preſent, requires with your Lordſhips but very little Support."

no ſuch Action, Suit, &c. ſhall at any Time be impeached, ſtayed, or delayed, by or under Colour or Pretence of any Privilege of Parliament; but the Perſons of Members of the Houſe of Commons are not to be arreſted or impriſoned. The Court out of which the Writ proceeds, may order the Iſſues to be ſold, and Money ariſing thereby to be applied to pay Coſts to the Plaintiff; and the Surplus to be retained till the Appearance of the Defendant. When the Purpoſe of the Writ is anſwered, the Iſſues to be returned, or if ſold, the Money remaining to be repaid; and Obedience may be enforced to any Rule of the Court of King's Bench, Common-Pleas, or Exchequer, by Diſtreſs infinite. The ſaid Act, as well as that of the 12th and 13th of William III. *to prevent any Inconveniencies that may happen by Privilege of Parliament, are extended to* Scotland.

ANNAPOLIS, March 21.

We are aſſured that during the late Snow Storm, a Boat belonging to *Richard Sprigg*, Eſq; was overſet and ſunk near *Sharpe's* Iſland, by which unhappy Accident, his Skipper and one Negro Man were drowned. Two valuable Horſes were alſo loſt, which have ſince floated on Shore.

Capt. *Careand* has been arrived ſome Days in *Patuxent* River, but no Prints are as yet come to Hand. By Letter dated the Beginning of *January*, War was not then declared, but hourly expected.

We hear from *Dorcheſter* County, that one *Matthew Piccars*, was lately found dead in the Woods, with ſome Rum by his Head, 'tis ſuppoſed he had drank an over Quantity, which put a Period to his Life. The many fatal Conſequences attending an imprudent Uſe of ſpirituous Liquors, ought to be a Caution to every Perſon, carefully to avoid drinking to Exceſs, too often to the Prejudice of a Family, always injurious to Health; and let Mens Conſtitutions be ever ſo good, yet Experience may convince them how many by Degrees daily fall Martyrs to an ungoverned Appetite.

February 26, 1771.

STRAYED or STOLEN about the beginning of this Month, from the Plantation of the Subſcriber, on *Port-Tobacco* Creek, *Charles* County, a dark bay Mare, big with Foal; ſhe is branded on the near Buttock thus M R, about 13 Hands high, and has a ſmall Star on her Forehead.

Whoever brings the ſaid Mare to the Subſcriber, ſhall have 20 Shillings Reward, paid by

(3w) GEORGE HUNTER.

A Batteau between 20 and 30 Feet long. Part of her Seat at the Stern broken out, now in the Poſſeſſion of the Subſcriber, at *John Brice's* Plantation, on the North Side of *Severn*.

Whoever owns the ſame, ſhall have it delivered on paying Charges.

ISAAC GOODWIN.

March 19, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

A Veſſel calculated for a Sloop (belonging to Mr. *James Cole*, late of *Charles* County, deceaſed) now on the Stocks, 48 Feet Keel, and 18 Feet Beam, and will carry about Thirty-five Hundred Buſhels, ſhe is all framed and raiſed ready for planking, and may be finiſhed agreeable to the Mind of the Purchaſer, and is allowed by Judges to be as ſtrong and as well put together as any Veſſel in the Province; her Timbers have been carefully picked and well ſeaſoned. There is ready, all her Plank, Trunnels, Maſts, and every Neceſſary for finiſhing of her; with all her Anchors and Cables, Sail Cloth, Rigging, and every Article for completing of her fit for ſailing. The whole of the Rigging has been imported from *London*, bought and choſen by an experienced Hand. She will be ſold very cheap, and any reaſonable Time of Payment given on giving good Security and paying Intereſt. She may be ſeen at any Time, at Mr. *Cole's* Landing, on *Patowmack*, *Pamunkey* Neck, *Charles* County.

SARAH COLE,
IGNATIUS FENWICK,

N. B. If ſhe is not ſold in Three Weeks from the Date hereof, ſhe will be finiſhed by the Subſcribers and then ſold to the higheſt Bidder. There's a good planked Houſe, with Two Fireplaces at the Yard for the Convenience of the Workmen.

S. C. and I. F.

Baltimore, February 25, 1771.

BY an Order from the Royal Society, for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures eſtabliſhed in the City of *London*, for the good of his Majeſty's Subjects in general, I the Subſcriber having been ordered from the Northern Colonies Eighteen Months ago, by the Society, particularly to this Colony of *Maryland*, to propagate the making and manufacturing of the alcaline Salts into Pot-Aſh, Pearl-Aſh, Caſſop, and Marks of Aſhes, of which I have been, ſince the Year 1763, inſtructing in all the Provinces to the Northward of the *Virginia* with ſuch Succeſs, that this Branch of Buſineſs is become a ſtaple Commodity, and is the only ſure Remittance they have for moſt Part of their *European* Manufactures, which they import from *Great-Britain*; and as I am now ſenſible the Aſhes that I have ſeen in this Province are no Ways inferior to the Aſhes to the Northward, I can aſſure the Publick, that the above Manufactory may be carried on to the general good of the Inhabitants of this Province; and for their Encouragement, any Perſon or Perſons inclining to erect and be taught that Buſineſs, may have it in their Power at this Time, by applying to me the Subſcriber, at the Houſe of Mr. *Henry James*, in *Baltimore-Town*, where Letters, &c. will be punctually anſwered; and for the further Encouragement of this Branch of Buſineſs, ſo that all Materials may be had in this Province, I will undertake to erect Air-Furnaces upon the beſt and moſt approved Plan of any in *America*, for caſting Metals, for the erecting of Works, for preparing the alcaline Salts for the *European* Markets, which Works are by actual Experiments now erected at Fifty per Cent. leſs than at the firſt propagating them in *America*, that thoſe Perſons inclined to erect ſuch Works in any Part of this Province, will be ſurpriſed at the ſmall Expence attending them, and the large Returns made from them. I purpoſe teaching the above Buſineſs on reaſonable Terms, or erecting and finding every Material at a certain Sum, according to the Largeneſs of the Works and their Situation.

(w4) JAMES STEWART.

March 15, 1771.

THE Tickets in *Carrollſburg* being engaged, they will be drawn on Monday the 22d of *April* next, at the Houſe of Mr. *Henry Bradford*, in *Bladenſburg*, in the Preſence of the Truſtees, and as many of the Adventurers as will pleaſe to attend. Thoſe who have not taken their Tickets, are deſired to do it without further Delay.

THIS is to give Notice, that *Thomas Standage*, now a Priſoner for Debt in *Prince-George's* County Jail, intends to apply to the next Seſſion of Aſſembly for Relief, being willing to deliver up his Effects for the Benefit of his Creditors.

Calvert County, *March* 13, 1771.

RAN away from the Subſcriber laſt Night, a Negro Man, named JEM, about 22 Years of Age, middle ſized, yelloviſh Complexion, full Eyes, and is apt to ſtammer a little in his Speech: Had on, a blue Fearnought Jacket, a blue Cloth under ditto, an Oſnabrig Shirt, ſtriped Country Cloth Breeches, Country Shoes and Stockings, an old brown Cut Wig, and Felt Hat, but he has ſundry other Cloaths with him unknown to me.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro, and ſecures him, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have a Reward of Four Dollars, paid by

(w6) BENJAMIN SEDWICK.

TAKEN up by *Edward Stockton*, living in the Mouth of *Choptank* River, about the 25th of *February*, 1771, a Yawl about 15 Feet Keel, has been an old Boat repaired, and has a white Bottom.

DOCTOR HENRY STEVENSON

Informs the PUBLICK,

THAT he continues Inoculation the Year round after the moſt approved *American* Manner; his Patients are not at all confined to the Houſe, nor diſagreeably reſtrained in their Diet. Thoſe who incline to put themſelves under his Care, are requeſted not to alter their Way of living before they come to be innoculated, as a long Courſe of ſucceſsful Practice has ſhewn it hurtful inſtead of beneficial. Negroes are inſured at Five per Cent on their Value.

N. B. Two and Twenty Perſons have happily and eaſily paſſed through the Small-Pox lately, notwithſtanding the very inclement Weather, by Inoculation in the above propoſed Method, under the Direction of Mr. *Moſes Haſlett*, Aſſiſtant to Dr. *Stevenſon*, and this Province can afford ſeveral Thouſand Witneſſes, of the Eaſineſs, Propriety and Safety of the Method.

Dorcheſter County, *February* 11, 1771.

RAN away from the Subſcriber between the 26th and 29th of laſt Month, an indented Servant Man, called *John Glanding*, aged 26 or 27 Years, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, by Trade a Houſe Carpenter, can make Shoes, and pretends to be a Weaver: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured Cloth Coat about half worn, a brown Cloth Waiſtcoat about half worn, a Pair of Leather Breeches almoſt new, a Pair of ribbed Stockings, and a Pair of Shoes; he has a Lump on his left Leg below his Knee, occaſioned by a Cut with an Ax; he chews Tobacco, and is fond of Liquor; as he can write it's likely he will change his Name and forge a Paſs; he ran away in Company with a certain *James Dawſon*.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid *Glanding* in any Jail, ſhall if taken in the County have Three Pounds, if out of the County Six Pounds, and if out of the Province Twelve Pounds Reward, paid by

(w4) JAMES SHAW.

Baltimore, February 22, 1771.

On Saturday the 7th Day of April *next, will be expoſed to publick Sale, at the Houſe of Mr.* John Little, *near the Market-Houſe*, Baltimore-Town, *at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, the following Lands and Tenements, by Virtue of ſundry Writs of* Venditioni Exponas *to me directed*,

TWENTY-THREE Acres of Land, being Part of a Tract of Land called *Montigny's Neck*, lying and being in *Baltimore* County, and almoſt adjoining to *Baltimore-Town*; taken by virtue of a *Fieri Facias*, at Suit of *Charles Grahame*, Executor of *Thomas Dick*, deceaſed. Alſo a large well built Brick Houſe, 48 Feet by 30, with 4 Rooms on the Lower Floor, 1 large and 2 very convenient Rooms on the Second Floor, and Garrets above; on an Half Acre Lot, N°. 7, with the Addition alſo of that Part of the Lot, N°. 117, which ſquares with the ſaid Lot, and runs to *Jones's Falls*, ſituate, lying and being in *Baltimore-Town*, on the Eaſt Side of *Jones's Falls*, and was formerly a well accuſtomed Tavern, kept by *Amos Fogg*, with Garden, Stable, and proper Out-Houſes thereto belonging; taken by Virtue of *Fieri Facias*, at Suit of *William Buchanan*, and alſo at Suit of *William Davis*, for the Uſe of *John Ord*. Theſe Lands and Tenements are the Property of *Thomas Sligh*, and the Title deemed Indiſputable.

(ts) JOHN ROBERT HOLLIDAY,
Sheriff of Baltimore *County*.

Baltimore, February 22, 1771.

On Saturday the 15th Day of June *next, will be expoſed to publick Sale, at the Houſe of Mr.* John Little, *near the Market-Houſe*, Baltimore-Town, *at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon*,

THE following Tracts and Parcels of Land, ſituate in *Baltimore* County, and from 6 to 15 Miles Diſtance from *Baltimore-Town*, on the great Roads to *York* and *Frederick-Town*, conveniently ſituated for Church, Meeting, Mill, and Market, and all good Lands fit for farming; ſuch Tracts as have Tenants will be parcelled out, that the Tenants may have an Opportunity of purchaſing. To be ſold for Sterling Caſh, Bills of Credit, at the then Current Exchange, or in good Bills payable in *London*.

	Acres
North-Carolina, containing and laid out for	945
Jones's Farm, adjacent thereto,	50
Carolina Felix,	646
Batchelors Choice, thereunto adjacent,	100
Drunkard's Hall,	308½
Part of *Spicer's Inheritance*, within 1 Mile of *Baltimore-Town*, having ſome Improvements thereon,	77
Stuartſylvania, on the River *Patapſco*, oppoſite to *Fell's-Point*, which is adjoining to *Baltimore-Town*, and contains	34
Point *Look-out*, near to *Stuartſylvania*, and oppoſite to *Fell's Point*,	12

The Lands were the Property of Mr. JAMES RICHARDS, and by him conveyed to me in Truſt, for the Uſe of himſelf and Creditors. The Lands may be viewed, and the Title examined, on applying to

(ts) DANIEL CHAMIER.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Joſhua Walker*, living in *Prince-George's* County, taken up as a Stray, a bright bay Mare, about Twelve Hands high, Nine or Ten Years old, branded ſomething like this .W. paces and gallops, has a ridge Mane.

The Owner may have her again, proving Property and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Elias Sullivan*, living in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, a little Mouſe coloured Horſe, with a ſwitch Tail, about Twelve Hands high, trots and gallops.

The Owner may have him again, proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

THE Honourable PROPRIETARIES of PENNSYLVANIA, *&c.* having been pleaſed, by their Charter of Incorporation, dated Nov. 10, 1769, to appoint the Honourable William Allen, Eſq; the Rev. Dr. Francis Aliſon, the Rev. Mr. Alexander M'Doual, the Reverend Mr. John Ewing, the Reverend Mr. William M'Kennon, the Reverend Mr. Patrick Aliſon, the Reverend Mr. Matthew Wilſon, Dr. Hugh Williamſon, Mr. Charles Thomſon, Andrew Allen, Eſq; Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Mr. James Meaſe, and John Evans, Eſq; Truſtees of the Academy of New-Ark, in the County of New-Caſtle, upon Delaware; the ſaid Truſtees, in order to promote the good Ends of their Inſtitution, have choſen the Rev. Thomas Read, Rector of the Academy, with Two Aſſiſtants; and are determined to make ſuch Addition of Tutors or Profeſſors, as the Intereſt of Learning, or the growing State of the Seminary, may require.

A Grammar School was opened, above Twenty Years ago, by the Rev. Dr. Aliſon, a few Miles from New-Ark, in which Neighbourhood it has continued from that Time, with a few Interruptions; about Eight Years ago the School was removed to New-Ark, and has been under the Inſpection of moſt of the Gentlemen above named, ever ſince it was fixed in that Town. The Truſtees obſerve, with Pleaſure, that the Number of Pupils is greatly increaſed within the laſt Four or Five Years, whence they flatter themſelves, that their Attention to the Inſtitution, and Manner of conducting it, has been acceptable to the Publick.

The Truſtees do not chooſe to ſay much in Favour of the particular Mode of Education which is purſued in this Seminary, leſt they ſhould be ſuſpected of Partiality, as the greater Number of them were educated there, while it was in its infant State; but they can venture to promiſe, that the moſt watchful Attention, and zealous Endeavours, ſhall not be wanting, on their Parts, to improve and extend the preſent Plan of Education, to guard the Morals of Youth, and cauſe them to be educated with Diligence and Fidelity.

New-Ark is conveniently ſituated, being Five Miles from the navigable Waters of Chriſtiana River, and Seven Miles from Elk River, which afford an eaſy Communication to thoſe, who live either in the Northern or Southern Provinces. The Experience of ſeveral Years has given the moſt ſatisfactory Proof, that the Situation is very healthy: There have been very few, hardly any, Inſtances of Sickneſs, not one Inſtance of Mortality, among the numerous Youth of this Academy.

The Parents of Children have the utmoſt Security, that can be deſired, for their Morals in this Place: The ſmall Town of New-Ark, which is generally inhabited by ſober induſtrious People, affords no publick Amuſements, nor any remarkable Inſtances of Profligacy or Vice, to draw the Attention of Youth, divert them from their Studies, or turn them aſide from the Path of Virtue. A Committee of the Truſtees are alſo to have the Academy under their conſtant Inſpection; and they are determined that no Rector, Profeſſor, or Tutor, ſhall ever be ſupported in that Seminary, who is not a Man of a decent Deportment, and approved Virtue, as well as accurate Learning.

Youth are decently accommodated in the Town for 15*l.* per Annum; and ſuch as deſire it, may be provided for, on eaſier Terms, at the Houſes of reputable Farmers in the Neighbourhood, many of whom are contiguous.

It is hardly neceſſary to enumerate the ſeveral Branches which are taught in this Academy. The Latin and Greek Languages ſhall be taught with the greateſt Accuracy and Preciſion; and for the Benefit of thoſe, who have not Time to finiſh a regular Courſe of Academic Education, proper Perſons ſhall be appointed, to teach ſuch practical Branches of Mathematicks, as may be thought neceſſary to qualify them for immediate Buſineſs. The liberal Arts and Sciences ſhall alſo be taught, in the moſt regular Manner, to ſuch Perſons, as would dedicate a ſufficient Portion of Time to thoſe Studies, which are ſo well calculated to ſtrengthen and improve the Underſtanding.

The Truſtees will continue to viſit the Schools regularly Twice a Year; on which Occaſions, every Student, who ſhall appear, on a publick Examination, to have finiſhed a regular Courſe of claſſical Education, with Sobriety, Induſtry and Abilities, ſuch alſo, as appear to be ſufficiently acquainted with the other Branches of Learning, that are taught in this Seminary, ſhall receive proper Teſtimonials, ſigned by the Truſtees, and authenticated by the Seal of the Corporation. And as the Courſe of Education is to be determined by the Genius and Induſtry of the Pupil, and not by the Number of Years that he has ſtudied, the Truſtees can readily be excuſed from recommending any Perſon, who has not made ſufficient Progreſs in Learning, whence they have Reaſon to expect, that their Teſtimonial ſhall always be conſidered a good Proof of literary Merit.

N. B. The Truſtees of the Academy of New-Ark are to obſerve, that their ſtated Meetings for viſiting and examining the Schools, &c. are to be on the ſecond Tueſday in *April*, and the laſt in *September*, of which they are not to expect any other Notice.

By Order of the Board,
HUGH WILLIAMSON, Secretary.

Annapolis, March 4, 1771.

To be ſold at publick Sale, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Anthony M'Culloch, *deceaſed, on Wedneſday the 27th Inſtant, at* Queen's-Town, *in* Queen-Anne's *County*,

THE ſeveral Houſes and Lots in ſaid Town, belonging to the deceaſed, *viz.* A Two Story Brick Houſe, conſiſting of a Store-Room, and Counting-Room on the Firſt Floor, and Three Rooms on the Second, with a Cellar, the whole length and breadth of the Houſe. The whole in good Repair, and now in the Tenure of Mr. JOHN KERR.

Adjoining to the above there is a Brick Store-Houſe, conſiſting of a Store-Room, and Two Rooms on the Lower Floor, with a Cellar, and many other Conveniencies, now in the Tenure of Mr JOHN CRAWFORD. The Lot on which the abovementioned Houſes ſtand, will be divided ſo as to make it convenient to the Purchaſers. The Terms of Sale may be known, by applying to Mr. JOHN KERR, at *Queen's-Town*, who will ſhow the Premiſes, or by Application to

ANTHONY STEWART, Adminiſtrator.

PRINCE-GEORGE's COUNTY RACES.

ON Wedneſday the Firſt Day of *May* next, will be run for, over the Courſe near *Upper-Marlborough*, a Subſcription PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS Currency, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, Heats Four Miles each. Four Years old to carry Eight Stone (Bridle and Saddle included) Five Years old Eight Stone Ten Pounds, Six, Nine Stone Six Pounds, and aged Ten Stone.

On the Day following will be run for, a PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS Currency, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding (the winning Horſe the preceding Day only excepted) Heats Two Miles each. Four Years old to carry Seven Stone (Bridle and Saddle included) Five Years old Seven Stone Ten Pounds, Six, Eight Stone Seven Pounds, and aged Nine Stone.

Start preciſely at Two o'Clock each Day, and enter with Mr. *Benjamin Brookes*, on Monday the 29th of *April* when each Party muſt name and produce a Certificate of the Age of what he propoſes to ſtart. A Horſe winning Two clear Heats ſhall not be obliged to Start a Third. Any Jocky detected in unfair Behaviour, ſhall be deemed diſtanced. The Entrance Money for the Firſt Days Purſe to be Four Pounds, allowing the Sum ſubſcribed by any who ſhall ſtart a Horſe, to be a Part of that Sum, and the Entrance Money for the Second Day's Purſe to be Forty Shillings for Non-Subſcribers, and Twenty Shillings for Subſcribers. Judges will be appointed for the Direction of the Races, who are to determine all Diſputes.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

February 18, 1771.

RAN away from the Sloop *Tryall*, in *Rappahannock* River, in *Virginia*, on the Second Day of *December* laſt, a bright Mulatto Man Slave, named SAM, about 25 Years of Age, 6 Feet 2 Inches high, ſtrong and well made, has a ſmall Scar on his Forehead over one of his Eyes, I think it is the left, and a large Quantity of long Wool on his Head, which he ſometimes ſheers about the Crown: His Cloathing is ſuch as is worn by Seamen, and were imported from *England* ready made; the under Jacket of ſpotted Swanſkin, the Sleeves of which are much too ſhort for his long Arms. He had alſo with him, a new ſpotted Rug, and ſome mixed coloured Broad Cloth which he had ſtolen, and I believe was the Cauſe of his Flight, and may probably induce him to go a great Diſtance to avoid Puniſhment. He was bred up to Plantation and Farming Buſineſs, and ſometimes employed as an Ax Man and Sawyer about Ship-building: Has only been about Six Months by Water, ſo that he cannot be ſuppoſed to be a compleat Sailor.

Whoever apprehends and ſecures him in any Jail, ſo that he may be delivered to Mr. *Charles Yeates* of *Fredericksburg*, or to his Order, ſhall be paid the above Reward; or if he is conveyed to *Fredericksburg*, a further handſome Satisfaction will be made for the Expences and Trouble.

(3w) STAFFORD LIGHTBURN, Junr.

January 15, 1771.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Frederick* County, *Maryland*, an indented Servant Man, named JOHN GORMAN, born on the *Eaſtern-Shore*, he is about Six Feet high, ſtrong made, his Age about 45, has a down Look, and his Hair is dark coloured: Had on when he went away, an old dark coloured Cloth Jacket, a Pair of Kerſey Breeches; he has worked at the Carpenters Trade, and is well acquainted with the Country. He is a palavering plauſible ſpoken Fellow, but is a great Rogue, and exceſſively fond of Drink. The laſt Place when he was heard of, was upon *Elk-Ridge*, but it is very probable that he will make acroſs the *Bay* to the *Eaſtern-Shore*.

Whoever brings the ſaid *Gorman* to Mr. *John Macnabb*, Merchant in *Baltimore-Town*, or to the Jail in *Frederick-Town*, ſhall receive Five Pounds Reward.

(3w) NORMAND BRUCE.

FOR SALE,

A Genteel and known good Pair of bright bay half blooded Horſes, Seven Years old, between Fifteen and Sixteen Hands high. They are well broke, and without Fault. For Particulars inquire of the Printer. (1m)

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Inhabitants of *Anne-Arundel* County, that they may settle with the Subscriber for Leases, at the Rate of Twelve Shillings and Six-pence *per* Cent, provided Payment shall be made by the 10th Day of *April* next.

JOHN CLAPHAM, Sheriff.

St. Mary's County, March 1, 1771.

AGREEABLE to an Advertisement published in this Paper on *Dec.* the 5th last, and continued down to *Feb.* the 14th following, the Subscriber was on the Premises, with design to put up the several Tracts of Land as advertised to publick Sale, but was prevented from so doing by the badness of the Weather, which was such, as would not permit those to come who had a Design of bidding for the same; being thus sure desirous that every One may have a fair Opportunity who has Inclination to purchase, have put off the Sale, to Monday *May* the 23d next, if fair, or otherwise the next fair Day. The same will be sold on the Premises, at publick Vendue, all the real Estate of *Richard Heard*, late of the said County, deceased, agreeable to an Act of Assembly, in that Case provided, for the Payment of the Debts of the said *Richard Heard*, that is to say, one Tract called *Thompson's Purchase*, formerly called *Mary Taylor's Plantation*, lying in the said County, containing 180 Acres; one other Tract or Parcel of Land, in the same County, being Part of the *Cross Manor*, containing 100 Acres. Also one other Tract or Parcel of Land, called *Cross Manor*, lying in the County aforesaid, containing 3 Acres, all adjoining; On the Tract called *Thompson's Purchase*, formerly called *Mary Taylor's Plantation*, is a large well built House, almost new, having 4 Rooms on a Floor, with a Fireplace in each Room, with a good Quarter, and several other Improvements thereon. Also Part of a Tract of Land, now called *Heard's Lot*, formerly called the *Cross*, lying in the said County, containing 1 Acre, on which is a good Storehouse, and is excellently well situated for Trade. A Copy of the Act of Assembly for the Sale of the above Lands, properly authenticated, will be shewn by the Subscriber at the Time of Sale, (or before) if required, for the Information and Satisfaction of any Person inclinable to purchase. (10) JOHN HEARD.

N. B. All the above Lands are extremely good and level, are convenient for filling and ostering, lying at the Head of a Creek, well known by the Name of *Smith's*.

Maryland, September 10, 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE undivided third Part of the *Northampton* Iron Furnace, together with the Stock in Partnership thereto belonging, Consisting of Lands, Servants, Teams, *&c. &c.* The said Furnace, Casting-House, Bridge and Wheel Houses are all built of Stone, in the neatest Manner, and on a never failing Stream of Water, Eleven Miles distance from *Baltimore-Town*, *Baltimore* County, in the Province of *Maryland*, and on the best Road leading to said Town. The Lands are well wooded, and abound in Iron Ore, which is very convenient to said Furnace, and is of the best and richest Qualities, and yields such plenty that I believe no Furnace on the Continent makes more Metal while in blast. On the said Land all round the Furnace, is also a plenty of Lime-Stone, which is made Use of for Flux, the Furnace is now heating, and will be in blast in a few Days; there is already provided and at the Furnace, a very fine Stock of Ore and Coals, and growing upon the Lands, as much *Indian* Corn as I suppose may supply the Furnace for Twelve Months. At the said Furnace is a good Coal-House, and all other convenient Houses in good Repair. The Purchaser shall be put into Possession immediately, and such Time given for Payment of the Purchase Money, that may make it very easy to the Purchaser, his giving Bond upon Interest, with Security if required. Any Person inclinable to purchase, will be pleased to apply to the Subscriber near *Baltimore-Town*, in said Province.

(tf) JOHN RIDGELY.

MADE, and SOLD by the Subscriber in *Annapolis*, for ready Cash, all Sizes of Anchors, from 1500 to 50*lb.* equal to any imported or made upon the Continent, Anchors 500 or upwards, at Six-pence *per* Pound, and smaller in Proportion. He likewise repairs broken Anchors at the most reasonable Rate, and will give ready Money for old ones, or take them in Part of Pay. Those Gentlemen, who are pleased to favour him with their Orders, may depend on being carefully and immediately serv'd by their *Humble Servant*,

(tf) ISAAC HARRIS.

January 15, 1771.

BROKE out of *Cecil* County Jail, a Man who was committed by the Name of *William Johnson*, and the Time of his Commitment was advertised in the last *Maryland Gazette*, since which he has owned his Name to be *Samuel Dale*, and said he was a Servant to Mr. *Mark Alexander*, of *Baltimore* Town. —The same Day was committed to my Custody, a Man who calls himself *Philip Laughlin*, about 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, black Hair, Beard, and Eyes; Has on, a white Woollen Jacket, white Woollen Trousers, much darned with blue Yarn, Pond Shoes and Stockings; has in One Shoe, a white Metal carved Buckle, the other tied with a String.

Whoever apprehends the Person that made his Escape, or secures him so that I may get him again, shall have a Reward of Thirty Shillings and reasonable Charges, and the Master (if any) of *Philip Laughlin*, is desired to come, pay Charges, and take him away.

(tf) RICHARD THOMAS, Sheriff.

The Power and Efficacy of Medicines, demonstrated in the following Cases.

FEVER and Ague and dumb Ague, annihilated.

Tooth Ache, from whatever Cause, in its utmost Fury, Rage, and Madness, cured in a few Minutes; old Stumps of Teeth made fit for Mastication and Ornament; the whole preserved to extreme old Age; Scurvy in the Gums cured; old Aches and rheumatic Pains eased. All Kinds of Worms, and their Eggs, in the Bodies of Men, and Women, Children, are utterly thrown out and destroyed.

Piles conquered, and the Patients raised to a State of Health and Delight, by the following Original, fully experienced and specific Medicines; which are sold by THOMAS ANDERTON, Bookseller, at his Store, called by Name, the London Book-Store, opposite the lower End of the *Jersey* Market *Philadelphia*.

1. The celebrated Doctor *Tiller's* Tincture, effectually cures the Ague and Fever, and dumb Ague, by taking Three Doses only; without the least Pain or Sickness.

2. Doctor STOUT'S Tincture, is infallible in the Cure of the Tooth Ache; preserving the Teeth and old Stumps of Teeth; fit them for Mastication and Ornament of Speech; Scurvy in the Gums cured, *&c.*

3. Baron VAN SWIETEN'S universal, never failing, Worm destroying Sugar Plum: A Boy of Mr. *Frederick Deaner*, in Water-Street, *Philadelphia*, cured of the Worms by the Use of this Medicine, One of which measured 27 Inches long.

4. PRO BONO PUBLICO, A Medicine particularly adapted to and calculated from many Years Experience and Practice, for the Cure of those who are afflicted with the Hæmorrhoids or Piles.

5. The *Prussian* Ladies Patent Balsam, which completely clears the Skin of Sunburns, Freckles, Morphew, Tetters, Pimples, Grubs, and every Deformity of the Skin whatever: It gives to the Skin a delicate Smoothness; an exquisite fine, lively, clear Colour, and in Fact renders external Beauty, an Object of Admiration.

6. An excellent Bye Water for sore and inflamed Eyes.

7. Ointment for the Itch.

To be had of *William Dibly*, Post from *Annapolis* to *Philadelphia*. (6w)

Orders left with Mr. *Bull*, at the Sign of the white Horse in *Annapolis*, will be duly executed.

Prince-George's County, *Feb.* 24, 1771.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Baker Brooke*, late of *Charles* County, deceased, are desired to make speedy Payment. And those having Claims on the said Estate, are desired to bring them in, legally proved, to

(w4) LEONARD BROOKE, Executor.

General Post-Office, *New-York, Jan.* 22, 1771.

HIS MAJESTY'S Post-Master General, having (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between *Great-Britain* and *America*) been pleased to add a Fifth Packet Boat to the Station between *Falmouth* and *New-York*: Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future will be closed at the Post-Office in *New-York*, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the First Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet then in Port bound to *Falmouth*.

By Command of the Deputy Post-Master General,

(t2) ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

February 19, 1771.

To be SOLD *on reasonable Terms,*

HIS Majesty's Patent or Grant for 20,000 Acres of Land, in *West Florida*. Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase may be informed of the Particulars, by enquiring of *Jacob Ogden*, at the Sign of the two Keys, at the Corner of *Chesnut* and *Third Street*, *Philadelphia*. (3w)

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

THE

LAWS passed at the Two last SESSIONS of ASSEMBLY.

February 10, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has empowered Mr. *Joseph Howard*, jun. to adjust all Claims, either by Bond, Note, or open Account, for or against her deceased Husband; for which Purpose Attendance will be given at the Sheriff's-Office, every Friday from the Date hereof, until the Whole are settled.—Such Persons as are indebted, are requested to make immediate Payment, and those who have Claims, to bring them in legally proved to

MARY DORSEY, Administratrix of CALEB DORSEY, deceased.

WALTER OSBURN, Wheel-maker and Turner,

TAKES this Method to inform his Customers, that he is moved from *Annapolis*, to *London-Town*, at the Sign of the Spining-Wheel and Doll at the Ferry, where he carries on all Sorts of Turning, and for the Convenience of his Customers in *Annapolis*, he will attend on Tuesday and Friday in every Week, at the House of Mr. *William Stone*, Cabinet-maker, where all Commands may be left. Those Ladies and Gentlemen, who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on having their Work well done, and on the shortest Notice.

N. B. He likewise makes Bench Screws of all Sorts. (6w)

February 10, 1771.

THE Subscriber inoculates against the Small Pox on Friday the 22d Instant. He will also inoculate in any Gentleman's Family, on Notice given to him, any Time after *Post-Tobacco Court*, for 15 Pistoles, if the Family doth not exceed 12 in Number; any above a Pistole *per* Head for Whites, and 20 Shillings for Negroes. (6w) H. JERNINGHAM.

RAN away about the 25th of *December* last, from *Fort-Frederick* Furnace, a Country born Negro Man named JACOB, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, a likely lively Fellow, and very black, has very white Teeth, which stand rather wider than close to each other, is well acquainted with the Neighbourhood of *Annapolis*, very quick spoken, and has formerly had a scald Head. His Cloathing is uncertain, tho' 'tis likely he had a Fearnought short Coat or upper Jacket, a Cotton Jacket and Breeches, Osnabrig Shirt, Country made Negro Shoes, and mill'd Yarn Stockings. He took with him an old very brown or ruffet black Draft Horse, about 14 and an Half Hands high, short made, broad round Buttocks, switch Tail, and probably then, as usual, shod all round.

Whoever will deliver the Negro at the Works, or *Annapolis*, shall have, if taken in the Province, Fifty Shillings, and if out of the Province, Five Pounds *Pennsylvania* Currency, or if out of the Province and secured in any Jail and Notice given, Fifty Shillings, and for the Horse Twenty if delivered at the Works, or *Annapolis*.

If any Body has seen the Negro or Horse, Notice of it would be thankfully acknowledged, as it is unknown what Road the Fellow has taken.

JACQUES & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1771.

THE Copartnership of *James Christie*, jun. and *John Boyd* of *Joppa*, *Baltimore* County, having expired and been dissolved on the First Instant, the Subscriber and his Agents being solely and fully empowered to settle and finish the Business of the Concern, it is requested of those who have Claims against it, to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid, and those who are indebted to that Copartnership, are desired speedily to pay off their respective Balances, or at least to give Bond, with Security, if desired, for them, either to Mr. *Thomas Miller* at *Joppa*, or at *Baltimore-Town*, to

(w11) JAMES CHRISTIE, jun.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed, by ANNE CATHARINE GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 3*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines. At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY, Letters of Several Sorts, with their proper Bonds annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; Shipping Bills, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.